2016 江苏高考真题

英　　语

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 5 分）做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上．第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）（略）听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题．从题中所给的 A，B，C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置．听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题．每段对话仅读一遍．

1．（1 分）What are the speakers talking about？

A．Having a birthday party．

B．Doing some exercise．

C．Getting Lydia a gift．

2．（1 分）What is the woman going to do？

A．Help the man．

B．Take a bus．

C．Get a camera．

3．（1 分）What does the woman suggest the man do？

A．Tell Kate's to stop．

B．Call Kate's friends．

C．Stay away from Kate．

4．（1 分）Where does the conversation probably take place？

A．In a wine shop．

B．In a supermarket．

C．In a restaurant．

5．（1 分）What does the woman mean？

A．Keep the window closed．

B．Go out for fresh air．

C．Turn on the fan．

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 15 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白．每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置．听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间．每段对话或独白读两遍．

6．（2 分）听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题．

6．What is the man going to do this summer？

A．Teach a course．

B．Repair his house．

C．Work at a hotel．

7．How will the man use the money？

A．To hire a gardener．

B．To buy books．

C．To pay for a boat trip．

7．（2分）听第7段材料，回答第8、9题．

8．What is the probable relationship between the speakers？

A．Schoolmates．

B．Colleages．

C．Roommates．

9．What does Frank plan to do right after graduation？

A．Work as a programmer．

B．Travel around the world．

C．Start his own business．

8．（3分）听第8段材料，回答第10至12题．

10．Why does the woman make the call？

A．To book a hotel room．

B．To ask about the room service．

C．To make changers to a reservation．

11．When will the woman arrive at the hotel？

A．On September 15．

B．On September 16．

C．On September 23．

12．How much will the woman pay for her room per night？

A．￥179

B．￥199

C．￥219．

9．（4分）（1）What is the woman's plan for Saturday？

A．Going shopping

B．Going camping．

C．Going boating．

（2）Where will the woman stay in Keswick？

A．In a country inn．

B．In a five﹣star hotel．

C．In her aunt's home．

（3）What will Gordon do over the weekend？

A．Visit his friends．

B．Watch DVDs．

C．Join the woman．

（4）What does the woman think of Gordon's coming weekend?

A．Relaxed.

B．Boring.

C．Busy.

10．（4分）（1）Who is Wang Ming?

A．A student

B．An employer.

C．An engineer

（2）What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A．It's unpredictable

B．It's quite stable

C．It's not optimistic

（3）What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A．20%

B．22%

C．50%

（4）Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A．They need more work experience

B．The salary is usually good.

C．Their choice is limited.

第二部分　英语知识运用(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节　单项填空(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

请阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

21．It is often the case ____ anything is possible for those who hang on to hope.

A．why　　B．what

C．as　　D．that

22．More efforts，as reported，____ in the years ahead to accelerate the supply-side structural reform.

A．are made　　B．will be made

C．are being made　　D．have been made

23．Many young people，most ____ were well-educated，headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

A．of which　　B．of them

C．of whom　　D．of those

24．—Can you tell us your ____ for happiness and a long life?

—Living every day to the full，definitely.

A．recipe　　B．record

C．range　　D．receipt

25．He did not ____ easily，but was willing to accept any constructive advice for a worthy cause.

A．approach　　B．wrestle

C．compromise　　D．communicate

26．____ some people are motivated by a need for success，others are motivated by a fear of failure.

A Because　　B．If

C．Unless　　D．While

27．If it ____ for his invitation the other day，I should not be here now.

A．had not been　　B．should not be

C．were not to be　　D．should not have been

28．In art criticism，you must assume the artist has a secret message ____ within the work.

A．to hide　　B．hidden

C．hiding　　D．being hidden

29．Dashan，who ____ crosstalk，the Chinese comedic tradition，for decades，wants to mix it up with the Western stand-up tradition.

A．will be learning　　B．is learning

C．had been learning　　D．has been learning

30．Many businesses started up by college students have ____ thanks to the comfortable climate for business creation.

A．fallen off　　B．taken off

C．turned off　　D．left off

31．His comprehensive surveys have provided the most ____ statements of how，and on what basis，data are collected.

A．explicit　　B．ambiguous

C．original　　D．arbitrary

32．—Only those who have a lot in common can get along well.

—____.Opposites sometimes do attract.

A．I hope not　　B．I think so

C．I appreciate that　　D．I beg to differ

33．Parents should actively urge their children to ____ the opportunity to join sports teams.

A．gain admission to　　B．keep track of

C．take advantage of　　D．give rise to

34．Not until recently ____ the development of tourists-related activities in the rural areas.

A．they had encouraged　　B．had they encouraged

C．did they encourage　　D．they encouraged

35．—Jack still can’t help being anxious about his job interview.

—Lack of self-confidence is his ____，I am afraid.

A．Achilles’ heel　　B．child’s play

C．green fingers　　D．last straw

第二节　完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

请阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Years ago，a critical event occurred in my life that would change it forever.I met Kurt Kampmeir of Success Motivation Incorporation for breakfast.While we were _36_，Kurt asked me，“John，what is your _37_ for personal growth？”

Never at a loss for words，I tried to find things in my life that might _38_ for growth.I told him about the many activities in which I was _39_.And I went into a _40_ about how hard I worked and the gains I was making.I must have talked for ten minutes.Kurt _41_ patiently，but then he _42_ smiled and said，“You don’t have a personal plan for growth，do you？”

“No”，I _43_.

“You know，” Kurt said simply，“growth is not a(n) _44_ process.”

And that’s when it _45_ me.I wasn’t doing anything _46_ to make myself better.And at that moment，I made the _47_：I will develop and follow a personal growth plan for my _48_.

That night，I talked to my wife about my _49_ with Kurt and what I had learned.I _50_ her the workbook and tapes Kurt was selling.We _51_ that Kurt wasn’t just trying to make a sale.He was offering a _52_ for us to change our lives and achieve our dreams.

Several important things happened that day.First，we decided to _53_ the resources.But more importantly，we made a commitment to _54_ together as a couple.From that day on，we learned together，traveled together，and sacrificed together.It was a _55_ decision.While too many couples grow apart，we were growing together.

36．A.working　　B．preparing
C．thinking　　D．eating
37．A.suggestion　　B．demand
C．plan　　D．request
38．A.appeal　　B．look
C．call　　D．qualify
39．A.involved　　B．trapped
C．lost　　D．bathed
40．A.lecture　　B．speech
C．discussion　　D．debate
41．A.calculated　　B．listened
C．drank　　D．explained
42．A.eagerly　　B．gradually
C．gratefully　　D．finally
43．A.admitted　　B．interrupted
C．apologized　　D．complained
44．A.automatic　　B．slow
C．independent　　D．changing
45．A.confused　　B．informed
C．pleased　　D．hit

46．A.on loan　　B．on purpose

C．on sale　　D．on balance

47．A.comment　　B．announcement

C．decision　　D．arrangement

48．A.life　　B．progress

C．performance　　D．investment

49．A.contract　　B．conversation

C．negotiation　　D．argument

50．A.lent　　B．sold

C．showed　　D．offered

51．A.recalled　　B．defined

C．recognized　　D．declared

52．A.tool　　B．method

C．way　　D．rule

53．A.provide　　B．buy

C．give　　D．deliver

54．A.grow　　B．survive

C．move　　D．gather

55．A.difficult　　B．random

C．firm　　D．wise

第三部分　阅读理解(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

e-Learning：An Alternative Learning Opportunity

Day School Program

Secondary students across Toronto District School Board(TDSB) are invited to take one or two e-Learning courses on their day school timetable.Students will remain on the roll at their day school.

The on-line classroom provides an innovative，relevant and interactive learning environment.The courses and on-line classroom are provided by the Ministry of Education.

These on-line courses：

🕮are taught by TDSB secondary school teachers；

🕮are part of the TDSB student’s timetable；and，

🕮appear on the student’s report upon completion.

Benefits of e-Learning

Include：

🕮access to courses that may not be available at his or her TDSB school；

🕮using technology to provide students with current information；and，

🕮assistance to solve timetable conflicts.

Is e-Learning for You?

Students who are successful in an on-line course are usually：

🕮able to plan，organize time and complete assignments and activities；

🕮capable of working independently in a responsible and honest manner；and，

🕮able to regularly use a computer or mobile device with internet access.

Students need to spend at least as much time with their on-line course work as they would in a face-to-face classroom course.

56．E-Learning courses are different from other TDSB courses in that ____.

A．they are given by best TDSB teachers

B．they are not on the day school timetable

C．they are not included on students’ reports

D．they are an addition to TDSB courses

57．What do students need to do before completing e-Learning courses?

A．To learn information technology on-line.

B．To do their assignments independently.

C．To update their mobile devices regularly.

D．To talk face to face with their teachers.

B

Chimps(黑猩猩) will cooperate in certain ways，like gathering in war parties to protect their territory.But beyond the minimum requirements as social beings，they have little instinct(本能) to help one another.Chimps in the wild seek food for themselves.Even chimp mothers regularly decline to share food with their children，who are able from a young age to gather their own food.

In the laboratory，chimps don’t naturally share food either.If a chimp is put in a cage where he can pull in one plate of food for himself or，with no greater effort，a plate that also provides food for a neighbor in the next cage，he will pull at random—he just doesn’t care whether his neighbor gets fed or not.Chimps are truly selfish.

Human children，on the other hand，are naturally cooperative.From the earliest ages，they desire to help others，to share information and to participate in achieving common goals.The psychologist Michael Tomasello has studied this cooperativeness in a series of experiments with very young children.He finds that if babies aged 18 months see an unrelated adult with hands full trying to open a door，almost all will immediately try to help.

There are several reasons to believe that the urges to help，inform and share are not taught，but naturally possessed in young children.One is that these instincts appear at a very young age before most parents have started to train their children to behave socially.Another is that the helping behaviors are not improved if the children are rewarded.A third reason is that social intelligence develops in children before their general cognitive(认知的)skills，at least when compared with chimps.In tests conducted by Tomasello，the human children did no better than the chimps on the physical world tests but were considerably better at understanding the social world.

The core of what children’s minds have and chimps’ don’t is what Tomaseuo calls shared intentionality.Part of this ability is that they can infer what others know or are thinking.But beyond that，even very young children want to be part of a shared purpose.They actively seek to be part of a “we”，a group that intends to work toward a shared goal.

58．What can we learn from the experiment with chimps?

A．Chimps seldom care about others' interests.

B．Chimps tend to provide food for their children.

C．Chimps like to take in their neighbors' food.

D．Chimps naturally share food with each other.

59．Michael Tomasello's tests on young children indicate that they

A．have the instinct to help others

B．know how to offer help to adults

C．know the world better than chimps

D．trust adults with their hands full

60．The passage is mainly about ____.

A．the helping behaviors of young children

B．ways to train children's shared intentionality

C．cooperation as a distinctive human nature

D．the development of intelligence in children

C

El Niño，a Spanish term for "the Christ child，" was named by South American fishermen who noticed that the global weather pattern，which happens every two to seven years，reduced the amount of fishes caught around Christmas.El Niño sees warm water，collected over several years in the western Pacific，flow back eastwards when winds that normally blow westwards weaken，or sometimes the other way round.

The weather effects，both good and bad，are felt in many places.Rich countries gain more from powerful Niños，on balance，than they lose.A study found that a strong Niño in 1997-98 helped America's economy grow by $15 billion，partly because of better agricultural harvests：farmers in the Midwest gained from extra rain.The total rise in agricultural incomes in rich countries is greater than the fall in poor ones.

But in Indonesia extremely dry forests are in flames.A multi-year drought(干旱) in south-east Brazil is becoming worse.Though heavy rains brought about by El Niño may relieve the drought in California，they are likely to cause surface flooding and other disasters.

The most recent powerful Niño，in 1997-98，killed around 21,000 people and caused damage worth $36 billion around the globe.But such Niños come with months of warning，and so much is known about how they happen that governments can prepare.According to the Overseas Development Institute (ODI)，however，just 12% of disaster-relief funding in the past two decades has gone on reducing risks in advance，rather than recovery and rebuilding afterwards.This is despite evidence that a dollar spent on risk-reduction saves at least two on reconstruction.

Simple improvements to infrastructure(基础设施) can reduce the spread of disease.Better sewers(下水道) make it less likely that heavy rain is followed by an outbreak of the disease of bad stomach.Stronger bridges mean villages are less likely to be left without food and medicine after floods.According to a paper in 2011 by Mr Hsiang and co-authors，civil conflict is related to El Niño's harmful effects—and the poorer the country，the stronger the link.Though the relationship may not be causal，helping divided communities to prepare for disasters would at least reduce the risk that those disasters are followed

by killing and wounding people.Since the poorest are least likely to make up for their losses from disasters linked to El Niño，reducing their losses needs to be the priority.

61．What can we learn about El Niño in Paragraph 1?

A．It is named after a South American fisherman.

B．It takes place almost every year all over the world.

C．It forces fishermen to stop catching fish around Christmas.

D．It sees the changes of water flow direction in the ocean.

62．What may El Niños bring about to the countries affected?

A．Agricultural harvests in rich countries fall.

B．Droughts become more harmful than floods.

C．Rich countries' gains are greater than their losses.

D．Poor countries suffer less from droughts economically.

63．The data provided by ODI in Paragraph 4 suggest that ____.

A．more investment should go to risk reduction

B．governments of poor countries need more aid

C．victims of El Niño deserve more compensation

D．recovery and reconstruction should come first

64．What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A．To introduce El Niño and its origin.

B．To explain the consequences of El Niño.

C．To show ways of fighting against El Niño.

D．To urge people to prepare for El Niño.

D

Not so long ago，most people didn't know who Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce was going to become.She was just an average high school athlete.There was every indication that she was just another Jamaican teenager without much of a future.However，one person wanted to change this.Stephen Francis observed then eighteen-year-old Shelly-Ann at a track meet and was convinced that he had seen the beginnings of true greatness.Her times were not exactly impressive，but even so，he sensed there was something trying to get out，something the other coaches had overlooked when they had assessed her and found her lacking.He decided to offer Shelly-Ann a place in his very strict training sessions.Their cooperation quickly produced results，and a few years later at Jamaica's Olympic trials in early 2008，Shelly-Ann，who at that time only ranked number 70 in the world，beat Jamaica's unchallenged queen of the sprint(短跑).

"Where did she come from？" asked an astonished sprinting world，before concluding that she must be one of those one-hit wonders that spring up from time to time，only to disappear again without signs.But Shelly-Ann was to prove that she was anything but a one-hit wonder.At the Beijing Olympics she swept away any doubts about her ability to perform consistently by becoming the first Jamaican woman ever to win the 100 metres Olympic gold.She did it again one year on at the World Championships in Berlin，becoming world champion with a time of 10.73—the fourth fastest time ever.

Shelly-Ann is a little woman with a big smile.She has a mental toughness that did not come about by chance.Her journey to becoming the fastest woman on earth has been anything but smooth and effortless.She grew up in one of

Jamaica's toughest inner-city communities known as Waterhouse，where she lived in a one-room apartment，sleeping four in a bed with her mother and two brothers.Waterhouse，one of the poorest communities in Jamaica，is a really violent and overpopulated place.Several of Shelly-Ann's friends and family were caught up in the killings; one of her cousins was shot dead only a few streets away from where she lived.Sometimes her family didn't have enough to eat.She ran at the school championships barefooted because she couldn't afford shoes.Her mother Maxime，one of a family of fourteen，had been an athlete herself as a young girl but，like so many other girls in Waterhouse，had to stop after she had her first baby.Maxime's early entry into the adult world with its responsibilities gave her the determination to ensure that her kids would not end up in Waterhouse's roundabout of poverty.One of the first things Maxime used to do with Shelly-Ann was taking her to the track，and she was ready to sacrifice everything.

It didn't take long for Shelly-Ann to realize that sports could be her way out of Waterhouse.On a summer evening in Beijing in 2008，all those long，hard hours of work and commitment finally bore fruit.The barefoot kid who just a few years previously had been living in poverty，surrounded by criminals and violence，had written a new chapter in the history of sports.

But Shelly-Ann's victory was far greater than that.The night she won Olympic gold in Beijing，the routine murders in Waterhouse and the drug wars in the neighbouring streets stopped.The dark cloud above one of the world's toughest criminal neighbourhoods simply disappeared for a few days."I have so much fire burning for my country，" Shelly said.She plans to start a foundation for homeless children and wants to build a community centre in Waterhouse.She hopes to inspire the Jamaicans to lay down their weapons.She intends to fight to make it a woman's as well as a man's world.

As Muhammad Ali puts it，"Champions aren't made in gyms.Champions are made from something they have deep inside them.A desire，a dream，a vision." One of the things Shelly-Ann can be proud of is her understanding of this truth.

65．Why did Stephen Francis decide to coach Shelly-Ann？A.He had a strong desire to free her family from trouble.

B．He sensed a great potential in her despite her weaknesses.

C．She had big problems maintaining her performance.

D．She suffered a lot of defeats at the previous track meets.

66．What did the sprinting world think of Shelly-Ann before the 2008 Olympic Games?

A．She would become a promising star.

B．She badly needed to set higher goals.

C．Her sprinting career would not last long.

D．Her talent for sprinting was known to all.

67．What made Maxime decide to train her daughter on the track?

A．Her success and lessons in her career.

B．Her interest in Shelly-Ann's quick profit.

C．Her wish to get Shelly-Ann out of poverty.

D．Her early entrance into the sprinting world.

68．What can we infer from Shelly-Ann's statement underlined in Paragraph 5?

A．She was highly rewarded for her efforts.

B．She was eager to do more for her country.

C．She became an athletic star in her country.

D．She was the envy of the whole community.

69．By mentioning Muhammad Ali’s words，the author intends to tell us that ____.

A．players should be highly inspired by coaches

B．great athletes need to concentrate on patience

C．hard work is necessary in one’s achievements

D．motivation allows great athletes to be on the top

70．What is the best title for the passage?

A．The Making of a Great Athlete

B．The Dream for Championship

C．The Key to High Performance

D．The Power of Full Responsibility

第四部分　任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

An Extension of the Human Brain

Other people can help us compensate for our mental and emotional deficiencies(欠缺)，much as a wooden leg can compensate for a physical deficiency.To be exact，other people can extend our intelligence and help us understand and adjust our emotions.When another person helps us in such ways，he or she is participating in what I’ve called a “social prosthetic(义肢的) system.” Such systems do not need to operate face-to-face，and it’s clear to me that the Internet is expanding the range of my own social prosthetic systems.It’s already a big bank of many minds.Even in its current state，the Internet has extended my memory and judgment.

Regarding memory: Once I look up something on the Internet，I don’t need to keep all the details for future use—I know where to find that information again and can quickly and easily do so.More generally，the Internet functions as if it were my memory.This function of the Internet is particularly striking when I’m writing; I’m no longer comfortable writing if I’m not connected to the Internet.It’s become natural to check facts as I write，taking a minute or two to dip into PubMed，Wikipedia，or other websites.

Regarding judgment: The Internet has made me smarter in matters small and large.For example，when I’m writing a textbook，it has become second nature to check a dozen definitions of a key term，which helps me dig into the core and understand its meaning.But more than that，I now regularly compare my views with those of many others.If I have a “new idea，” I now quickly look to see whether somebody else has already thought of it，or something similar—and I then compare what I think with what others have thought.This certainly makes my own views clearer.Moreover，I can find out whether my reactions to an event are reasonable enough by reading about those of others on the Internet.

These effects of the Internet have become even more striking since I’ve begun using a smartphone.I now regularly pull out my phone to check a fact，watch a video，read *weibo*.Such activities fill the spaces that used to be dead time (such as waiting for somebody to arrive for a lunch meeting).

But that’s the upside(好处). The downside is that in those dead periods I often would let my thoughts flow and sometimes would have an unexpected insight or idea.Those opportunities are now fewer and farther between.

An Extension of the Human Brain	
A prosthetic nature	●The 71._____ can help make up for our mental and emotional deficiencies as a wooden leg can compensate for a bodily deficiency. ●It 72._____ in our daily events，extending our intelligence，comprehending our feelings，and expanding the range of social activities.
Wonderful aspects: memory and judgment	●On the Internet，we could quickly and easily locate the details，and check facts，without 73. them in mind.
	●The Internet makes us smarter over 74.____ kinds of things.It provides a dozen definitions of a key term for us to find the 75.____ of the matter. ●The Internet enables us to exchange ideas with many others to 76.____ our claims，and to 77. our actions.
The 78.___ sides of smartphones	●Smartphones make it easier and more 79.____ to check reality，watch video clips，read *weibo*.
	●Smartphones 80.___ the possibility for new and insightful minds，and steal away our dead time.

第五部分　书面表达(满分 25 分)

81．请阅读下面短文，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

In recent years，internet voting has become increasingly popular in China.People not only cast on-line votes themselves，but also urge others to vote for competitions like the “Most Beautiful Teacher” and the “Cutest Baby”.

Li Jiang，a high school student，is invited to vote in the “Best Police Officer” competition，organized by the local government to let the public have a better understanding of police officers’ daily work.Li Jiang visits the website and reads all the stories.He is deeply moved by their glorious deeds.He is already thinking of becoming a policeman himself in the future.

Su Hua is invited by his uncle to vote for his cousin in the “Future Singer” competition.He has already received three similar invitations this week.His uncle tells him that if his cousin wins the competition，the family will win an overseas tour for free.Su Hua likes his cousin very much，but he finds other singers perform even better.To vote，or not to vote? This is a question that troubles him very much.

【写作内容】

1．用约 30 个单词写出上文概要；

2．用约 120 个单词阐述你对网络投票的看法，并用 2～3 个理由或论据支撑你的看法。

【写作要求】

1．写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2．作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3．不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分听力（共两节，满分5分）做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上．第一节（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）（略）听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题．从题中所给的A，B，C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置．听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题．每段对话仅读一遍．

1．（1分）What are the speakers talking about？

A．Having a birthday party．

B．Doing some exercise．

C．Getting Lydia a gift．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：C

Text 1

W：What are we going to get for Lydia's birthday？

M：How about a pair of running shoes？

W：You know she hates doing exercise．

M：Then I guess we can buy her a birthday cake．

【点评】略

2．（1分）What is the woman going to do？

A．Help the man．

B．Take a bus．

C．Get a camera．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：B

Text 2

M：Excuse me．Do you have time to help take a picture of us？

W：Oh，I'm sorry．I've got to catch a bus．

M：That's OK．

【点评】略

3．（1分）What does the woman suggest the man do？

A．Tell Kate's to stop．

B．Call Kate's friends．

C．Stay away from Kate．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：A

Text 3

M：It really annoys me when Kate calls her friends during office hours.

W：If I were you，I would tell her to stop.

M：Maybe you're right．I will talk to her sometime.

【点评】略

4．（1 分）Where does the conversation probably take place?

A．In a wine shop.

B．In a supermarket.

C．In a restaurant.

【考点】15：短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】答案：C

Text 4

M：Here's the menu，Madame．Would you like something to drink?

W：Yes，please．May I see the wine list?

M：Certainly．Here you are.

【点评】略

5．（1 分）What does the woman mean?

A．Keep the window closed.

B．Go out for fresh air.

C．Turn on the fan.

【考点】15：短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】答案：A

Text 5

M：We need to have some fresh air．Do you mind my opening the window?

W：As a matter of fact，I'm feeling a bit cold.

【点评】略

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 15 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白．每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置．听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间．每段对话或独白读两遍.

6．（2 分）听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题.

6．What is the man going to do this summer?

A．Teach a course.

B．Repair his house．

C．Work at a hotel．

7．How will the man use the money？

A．To hire a gardener．

B．To buy books．

C．To pay for a boat trip．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：CB

Text 6

M：Guess what I'll be doing this summer？

W：What？

M：I'm going to work at the Riverside Hotel．

W：What exactly will you be doing？

M：Let's see．I'll be doing some small repairs inside and outside the hotel．I'll be cutting grass and taking care of the flowers．

W：Sounds interesting．What's the pay？

M：Well，uh…about fifteen dollars an hour，five hours a day，and Sunday free．

W：That's good money．What are you going to do with it？

M：I'll pay for the textbooks for next term．

【点评】略

7．（2 分）听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题．

8．What is the probable relationship between the speakers？

A．Schoolmates．

B．Colleages．

C．Roommates．

9．What does Frank plan to do right after graduation？

A．Work as a programmer．

B．Travel around the world．

C．Start his own business．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：AA

M：Hi，Sue．How's it going？

W：Oh，hi，Frank，just fine．How are your classes？

M：Pretty good．I'm glad this is my last term here，though．

W：Why is that？I thought you were enjoying school．

M：I was．But now I'm getting tired of it．I'm ready for the real world．

W：What are you planning to do when you graduate？

M：First，I want to get a job as a computer programmer，and then after five years or so，I'd like to start my own business．

W：Sounds good．I still have three terms to go until I'm done．

M：You'll make it for sure．Well，see you later．

W：Bye!

【点评】略

8．（3分）听第8段材料，回答第10至12题．

10．Why does the woman make the call？

A．To book a hotel room．

B．To ask about the room service．

C．To make changers to a reservation．

11．When will the woman arrive at the hotel？

A．On September 15．

B．On September 16．

C．On September 23．

12．How much will the woman pay for her room per night？

A．＄179

B．＄199

C．＄219．

【考点】16：长对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】答案：CBB

Text 8

M：Hello，Milton Hotel Reservations．How may I assist you？

W：Hi，I'm calling to make some changes to an existing reservation．

M：Certainly．Do you have the reservation number？

W：Sure，it's 219．

M：That's a reservation for Sally Menkel．Is that right？

W：Yes，that's right．I'd like to change the check－in date from September 15 to September 16．

M：Certainly．I can make that change for you．Is that the only change？

W：No，the check－out date will also change from the 23rd to the 24th．

M：No problem．We have you arriving on the 16th of September and leaving the 24th of September－altogether，eight nights．Will there be anything else？

W：Yes．Instead of a courtyard room，I'd like a room with a view，preferably on an upper floor．

M：I can certainly change that for you，but there will be a change in the room rate．The new rate is 199pernight，insteadoftheoriginal179．

W：That's OK．These are all the changes．Thank you very much．

M：You're welcome．Have a nice day!

【点评】略

9．（4分）（1）What is the woman's plan for Saturday？

A．Going shopping

B．Going camping．

C．Going boating．

（2）Where will the woman stay in Keswick？

A．In a country inn．

B．In a five－star hotel．

C．In her aunt's home．

（3）What will Gordon do over the weekend？

A．Visit his friends．

B．Watch DVDs．

C．Join the woman．

（4）What does the woman think of Gordon's coming weekend？

A．Relaxed．

B．Boring．

C．Busy．

【考点】16：长对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】CABB

【点评】略

10．（4分）（1）Who is Wang Ming？

A．A student

B．An employer．

C．An engineer

（2）What does the speaker say about the college job market this year？

A．It's unpredictable

B．It's quite stable

C．It's not optimistic

（3）What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now？

A．20%

B．22%

C．50%

（4）Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A．They need more work experience

B．The salary is usually good.

C．Their choice is limited.

【考点】16：长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 15 分）第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）请阅读下列各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡中将选项涂黑

11．（1 分）It is often the case _____ anything is possible for those who hang on to hope（　　）

A．why　　B．what　　C．as　　D．that

【考点】H4：that 引导的主语从句.

【分析】句意：通常情况下，对于那么坚持希望的人来说，任何事情都是可能的.

【解答】本题考查名词性从句中同位语从句，anything is possible for those who hang on to hope 为同位语从句解释 case 抽象名词，并且从句是完整的句子，用 that 做连接词，只起到连接的作用，没有任何意义.

故选：D.

【点评】本题考查同位语从句，要掌握同位语从句的定义，同时要学会划分句子的成分，选择出正确的连接词.

12．（1 分）More efforts，as reported，____in the years ahead to accelerate the supply side structural reform．（　　）

A．are made　　B．will be made

C．are being made　　D．have been made

【考点】F1：一般将来时的被动语态.

【分析】据报道，在未来几年将为加快供应方面的结构改革做出更多的努力.

【解答】答案：B

由于本句的主语 More efforts 与谓语动词 make 构成动宾关系，意为"做出更多的努力"，所以此处要用被动语态；句中"in the years ahead"意为"在未来的岁月里；在今后几年"是表示将来的时间状语，所以本句应使用一般将来时；结合以上分析，该空缺处需选一般将来时态的被动语态即 will+be+done 的形式；A．are made 一般现在时态的被动语态；C．are being made 现在进行时态的被动语态；D．have been made 现在完成时态的被动语态；故选 B

【点评】本题考查了一般将来时态的被动语态；做此类题时，可以根据句中的时间状语确定该句应使用的时态；然后结合句意，通过判断主语与为谓语动词的关系，确定它的语态（当主语与谓语动词构成动宾/被动关系时，应使用被动语态）.

13．（1分）Many young people，most ____ were well﹣educated，headed for remote regions to chase their dreams．（　　）

A．of which　　B．of them　　C．of whom　　D．of those

【考点】59：关系代词．

【分析】许多年轻人赶往了偏远地区去追逐他们的梦想，其中绝大部分都是接受过良好教育的．

【解答】答案：C

本句是非限定性的定语从句，先行词是 Many young people 指许多年轻人，在从句中作 of 的宾语，所以此处需要选既可以指代人又能够做宾语的关系代词 whom；A．of which 只能指代物；B．D．不能用于此处的定语从句中；

故选：C．

【点评】本句考查的是关系代词在非限定性的定语从句中的用法．做该题时，需要熟练掌握关系代词在非限定性的定语从句中的具体用法，还需要分析先行词在句中是表示人还是表示物，并且要弄清它在从句中所作的成分（主语或宾语），最后选择与之相对应的关系代词．

14．（1分）﹣﹣﹣Can you tell me your ____for happiness and a long life？

﹣﹣﹣Living every day to the full，definitely．（　　）

A．recipe　　B．record　　C．range　　D．recept

【考点】35：名词的词义辨析．

【分析】﹣﹣能告诉我你长寿和快乐的秘方吗？

﹣﹣确切地说，每天都过得充实．

【解答】答案 A．

A．recipe 秘诀，处方； B．记录；C．范围；D．感受，感觉；收据．

根据回答部分的内容"Living every day to the full，definitely．"可知，问题应该是问快乐和长寿之道/秘方，故选 A．

【点评】本题考查名词的词义辨析，考生需在平时扩充自己的词汇量，结合句意，做出正确的判断．

15．（1分）He did not ____ easily，but was willing to accept any constructive advice for a worthy cause．（　　）

A．approach　　B．wrestle

C．compromise　　D．communicate

【考点】AE：动词的辨析．

【分析】虽然他不容易妥协，但是为了值得奋斗的事业愿意接受任何建设性的意见．

【解答】答案：C．approach 接近，走近，靠近；B． wrestle （与…）摔跤；斟酌；C．compromise，妥协；D．communicate 交流；根据句意可知，此处表达的意思是"虽然他不容易妥协，但是为了值得奋斗的事业愿意接受任何建设性的意见．"

故选：C．

【点评】本题考查的是动词的词意辨．做此类题时，需要了解每一个动词的意思及用法，然后根据句意选出恰当的答案．这就需要平时多积累词汇，熟记它们的意义及用法．

16．（1分）____some people are motivated by a need for success，others are motivated by a fear of failure．（　　）

A．Because　　B．If　　C．Unless　　D．While

【考点】92：从属连词．

【分析】一些人被成功的渴望所驱动，然而一些人却被失败的恐惧而驱动．

【解答】答案 D．

because 因为，if 如果，表假设，unless 除非，while 表示两种不同情况的对比．

while 表示"当…的时候"，引导时间状语从句；意为"尽管、虽然"，引导让步状语从句；意为"而、但是"，引导比较状语从句．根据句子之间的逻辑关系，可知答案选 D．

故选：D．

【点评】需了解 while 表示对比的使用意义．

17．（1 分）If it ____ for his invitation the other day，I should not be here now．（　　）

A．had not been　　B．should not be

C．were not to be　　D．should not have been

【考点】GJ：虚拟语气．

【分析】如果前些日子没有同意他的邀请，现在我就不会在这里了．

【解答】答案：A

根据句意可知，该句是错综时间虚拟条件句．主句"I should not be here now．"表达的是与现在事实相反的情况；意为：现在我就不会在这里了；而根据 if 从句中表示过去的时间状语"the other day 前些日子"可知，此处表达的应该是与过去事实相反的情况，所以要使用过去完成时；

故选：A．

【点评】本题考查的是错综时间虚拟条件句．做此类题时，首先需要熟练掌握错综时间虚拟条件句的定义及用法：通常条件从句与主句所指的时间不一致，所以它们所使用的时态各不相同；如本题从句指与过去事实相反的情况，需要用过去完成时；而主句指的是与现在事实相反的情况，因此使用了 would+动词原形的形式；有时还应根据具体的语境情况对时态作相应的调整．

18．（1 分）In art criticism，you must assume the artist has a secret message ____ within the work．（　　）

A．to hide　　B．hidden

C．hiding　　D．being hidden

【考点】BB：过去分词．

【分析】在艺术中，你必须了解艺术家在作品里面隐藏了一个不为人知的信息．

【解答】答案：B．

本句中划线处及后面的内容和前面的 a secret message 为一种修饰关系，而 message 和 hide 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以用过去分词作后置定语

故选：B．

【点评】理清句子之间的逻辑关系以及分析句子的成分是解决这类题的一个关键．尤其是对句意的准确理解和翻译也是很重要的．

19．（1 分）Dashan，who ____ crosstalk，the Chinese comedic tradition，for decades，wants to mix it up with the Western stand‐up tradition．（　　）

A．will be learning　　B．is learning

C．had been learning　　D．has been learning

【考点】EA：现在完成进行时．

【分析】大山，一直潜心研究中国的传统戏剧－－相声好几十年，想把相声和西方的脱口秀结合起来．

【解答】答案：D．

根据句中的时间状语 for decades 可知应该使用完成时，所以排除 A 和 B 两项；由句意"一直潜心研究中国的传统戏剧－－相声好几十年"和常识可知，大山研究中国的相声还在进行中，所以用现在完成进行时；故选 D．mix sth up with sth 将…和…联合起来；stand－up tradition 独角戏剧，脱口秀传统．

【点评】本句中的一个难点在于 stand－up tradition 这个短语的理解，当然，这一名词的含义并不影响句子时态的选择，还是要广泛涉猎一些西方的艺术形式更好．

20．（1 分）Many businesses started up by college students have _____thanks to the comfortable climate for business creation．（　　）

A．fallen off　　B．taken off　　C．turned off　　D．left off

【考点】A9：动词短语．

【分析】句意：多亏了适合创业的舒适气候（舒适的创业氛围），很多由大学生创办的企业迅速发展．

【解答】答案 B．"fall off"减少，下降；"take off"起飞，突然成功，开始迅速发展；"turn off"关掉；"leave off"停止，中断．根据句意，多亏了适合创业的舒适气候，很多由大学生创办的企业"迅速发展"．故选 B．

【点评】本题考查的是动词短语，要掌握短语的意思并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项．

21．（1 分）His surveys have provided the most _____ statements of how，and on what basis data collected．（　　）

A．explicit　　B．ambiguous　　C．original　　D．arbitrary

【考点】64：形容词词意辨析．

【分析】他的调查已经在怎样收集基础数据以及收集哪些基础数据这个方面上提供了最清晰的观点．

【解答】答案 A．

A．explicit 意为"明确的，详细的"；B．ambiguous 意为"模糊不清，有歧义的"；C．original 意为"原始的，最初的"；D．arbitrary 意为"任意的，武断的，专制的"．根据句意，应该是最详细的声明/观点．故答案选 A．

【点评】本题考查了名词辨析．考生平时需多积累词汇，理解词义．

22．（1 分）－Only those who have a lot in common can get along well．

－_____．Opposites sometimes do attract．（　　）

A．I hope not　　B．I think so

C．I appreciate that　　D．I beg to differ

【考点】JI：语言交际．

【分析】－－只有那些有共同语言的人才能相处得好．

－－恕我不同意，有时候对立物互相吸引．

【解答】答案 D．

"I hope not"我希望不会；"I think so"我也这么想；"I appreciate that"我感激；"I beg to differ"恕我不同意．根据具体的语境，对话中讲的是不同的观点，故用"I beg to differ"怒我不同意，选 D．

【点评】本题考查交际用语，要熟悉常用的语句，并结合具体的语境选择出正确的选项．

23．（1 分）Parents should actively urge their children to _____ the opportunity to join sports teams．（　　）

A．gain admission to　　B．keep track of

C．take advantage of　　D．give rise to

【考点】A9：动词短语．

【分析】句意：父母应该积极督促他们的孩子利用这个机会去加入运动队．

【解答】答案 C．"gain admission to"获准进入；"keep track of"记录，与…保持联系；"take advantage of"利用；"give rise to"引起，导致．根据句意，"利用"这个机会加入运动队，故选 C．

【点评】本题考查的是动词短语的辨析，要掌握短语的意思，并结合具体的语境选择出正确的选项．

24．（1 分）Not until recently_____ the development of tourists related activities in the rural area．（　　）

A．their had encouraged　　B．had they encouraged

C．did they encourage　　D．they encouraged

【考点】GB：倒装句．

【分析】直到最近，他们才鼓励发展农村地区的游客相关活动．

【解答】答案：C

根据题干中 not until 置于句首可知，主句需部分倒装，其倒装结构为"助动词/情态动词/be+主语+谓语剩余部分"．本句 recently（最近）可以知道是对过去事实的一般陈述，故用一般过去时，选 C．

注意此处 related 是一形容词，意为"相关的"，不是动词的过去式．

【点评】否定词/半否定词置于句首，句子部分倒装．其结构为"否定词/半否定词+助动词/情态动词/be+主语+谓语剩余部分"．常见的否定词/半否定词有：no、never、not、seldom、hardly、rarely、little、few；at no time、in no case、in no way、in no sense、on no account、under no circumstances、by no means；hardly…when…（主句倒从句不倒），no sooner…than…（主句倒从句不倒）；not only…but also…（前倒后不倒）；not until…（从句不倒主句倒）；neither…nor…（前后都倒）等．

25．（1 分）﹣Jack still can't help being anxious about his job interview．

﹣Lack of self﹣confidence is his _____，I am afraid．（　　）

A．Achilles's heel　　B．child's play

C．green fingers　　D．last straw

【考点】JN：谚语．

【分析】Jack 仍然不由自主的担心他的工作面试．

恐怕缺乏自信是他最大的弱点．

【解答】答案：A．

本题考查谚语的用法，Achilles's heel 意为致命伤，最大的弱点；child's play 轻而易举的事，green fingers 意为园艺能手，可引申为新手，新人；last straw 最后的机会，忍无可忍；因为本句的主语为 Lack of self﹣confidence，所以选 A 最合乎语境．

【点评】对于谚语及常用语的表达要注意多积累，多了解一些西方的习俗或者典故之类的，本题稍有些难度．

第二节：完型填空（共 1 小题；每小题 20 分，满分 20 分）请阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出最佳选项．

26. （20分）Years ago，a critical event occurred in my life that would change a forever I met kurt of success Monvation Incorporation for breakfast．While we were （36）__D__．Kurt asked me，"John，what is your （37）__C__ for personal growth．"

Never at a loss for words，I tried to find things to my life that （38）__D__for growth．I told him about the many activities in which I was （39）__A__．And I went into a （40）__B__about how hard I worked and the games I was making．I must have talked for ten minutes．Kurt （41）__B__patiently，but then he （42）__D__smiled and said，"You don't have a personal plan for growth，do you？"

"No，I （43）__A__"

"You know，"Kurt said simply，"growth is not a（n）（44）__A__process．"

And that's when it （45）__D__me，I wasn't doing anything（46）__B__to make myself better．And at that moment，I made the （47）__C__．I will develop and follow a peramal growth plan for my（48）__A__．

That night，I talked to my wife about my（49）__B__with Kart and what I had learned，I （50）__C__ her the workbook and tapes Kart was sctting．we （51）__C__that Kart wasn't just trying to make a sale，he was offering a （52）__C__ for us to change our lives and achieve our dream．

Several imporant things happened that day，Fart，we decided to（53）__B__ the relceces．But more importantly，we made a commiment to （54）__A__ together at a couple．From that day on，we learned together，traveled together，and worried together．It was a （55）__D__decidation．While too many couples grow apart，we were growing together．

36．A．working	B．preparing	C．thinking	D．eating
37．A．suggestion	B．demand	C．plan	D．request
38．A．appeal	B．look	C．call	D．qualify
39．A．involved	B．trapped	C．lost	D．bathed
40．A．lecture	B．speech	C．discussion	D．debate
41．A．calculanted	B．listened	C．drink	D．explaned
42．A．eagerly	B．gradually	C．gratefully	D．finally
43．A admitted	B．interrupted	C．apologized	D．complained
44．A．automatic	B．slow	C．independent	D．changing
45．A．confused	B．informed	C．pleased	D．hit
46．A．on town	B．on purpose	C．on sale	D．on balance
47．A comment	B．announcement	C．decision	D．arrangement
48．A life	B．progress	C．performance	D．movement
49．A．contract	B．conversation	C．negotiation	D．argument
50．A．lent	B．sold	C．showed	D．offered

51．A．recalled　　B．defined　　C．recognized　　D．declared

52．A．tool　　B．method　　C．way　　D．rule

53．A．provide　　B．buy　　C．give　　D．deliver

54．A grow　　B．survive　　C．move　　D．gather

55．A difficult　　B．random　　C．firm　　D．wise

【考点】M6：人生感悟类阅读．

【分析】本文讲述了自己和妻子在吃早饭时遇到了一个向自己卖书和磁带的人，通过深入交谈，作者意识到自己的人生没有规划、缺乏目标，最后作者意识到这次谈话给力他们新的动力，最后买了他的资料，并和妻子共同努力，创造新的人生．

【解答】36．D 考查上下文贯通．根据 36 空前"for breakfast"可知，我在吃早饭的时候遇到了 Kurt，当我们正在吃饭的时候，他问我对个人成长有什么计划，故 D 项 eating 符合文章要求．

37．C 考查名词词义辨析．由 42 空后"You don't have a personal plan for growth，do you？"可知 Kurt 在问我的个人成长计划，故选 C．suggestion 建议，demand 要求，request 请求．

38．D 考查动词短语辨析．动词 appeal 呼吁，吸引（通常与 to 连用）；look for 寻找；call for 需要，需要；qualify for 有资格，能胜任；当 Kurt 提出这个问题的时候，我努力找出一些个人生活中与成长有关的事情．与 ABC 三项的语义不搭配．故 D 正确．

39．A 考查形容词短语．本句是定语从句，介词 in 提前至关系代词 which 之前．形容词短语 be involved in 参与…；卷入…；be trapped in 被困在…中；be lost in 沉浸于…；be bathed in 被…笼罩；我告诉他很多我所参加的活动．根据句意可知 A 正确．

40．B 考查名词辨析．我在发表关于自己如何努力工作并取得了很大的成就的演讲．与讨论、争论及讲课无关．故 B 正确．

41．B 考查上下文连贯．我讲了十几分钟自己的个人努力及成就，Kurt 在耐心的听我说．故 B 正确．

42．D 考查副词辨析．终于，表达事情发展的一个过程，先听后发表见解；耐心地听我讲了很长时间，最后他笑着对我说：对于个人成长你并没有计划，是吧？故 D 正确．

43．A 考查动词辨析．"Kurt 笑着对我说，你对于个人成长并没有什么计划，对吧？"这是一个否定的反义疑问句，回答"no"时，翻译成汉语意为"是的"，说明我承认自己并没有个人成长计划；故选 A．

44．A 考查形容词辨析．Automatic 自动的，slow 缓慢的，independent 独立的，changing 不断变化的，Kurt 告诉我成长并不是一个自动的过程，一定要有计划，有计划性的个人成长才是有效的成长，从那以后我意识到在这方面的欠缺，决定改变；其他三项与语义不符；故选 A．

45．D 考查动词辨析．Kurt 的话触动了我，我的确没有有意识地做一些事情让自己变得更优秀．hit sb 某事触动某人；故 D 项正确．

46．B 考查介词辨析．介词 on loan 暂借，出借的；on purpose 故意地；on sale 降价出售；on balance 总之；他的话让我意识到自己的确没有有意地做一些让自己更突出的事情．故 B 项正确．

47．C 考查词义复现．根据文章 55 空 It was a　55　decision．可知我做出了一个决定：要为我的生活做一个成长计划．故 C 项正确．

48．A 考查名词词义辨析．可知这个计划是为个人成长计划，是与个人生活有关的计划．B 进步 C 表现 D 投资三项都属于 A 项的范围．故 A 正确．

49．B 考查名词词义辨析．名词 contract 合同，契约；conversation 对话；negotiation 谈判；协商；argument 争论；根据文章前两段可知我和 Kurt 在吃早饭的时候，进行了一次关于个人成长计划的谈话．故 B 正确．

50．C 考查动词辨析．我向妻子展示了 Kurt 正在出售的书和磁带．我们意识到他并不是想向我们兜售自己的书，而是给了我们一个改变生活和实现梦想的方法．故 ABD 三项语义不搭配．故 C 正确．

51．C 考查动词辨析．我们意识到他并不是想向我们兜售自己的书，而是给了我们一个改变生活和实现梦想的方法．根据句意可知 C 项正确．

52．C 考查名词辨析．Kurt 给了我们一个改变生活和实现梦想的方法．B 项的介词搭配错误．故 C 正确．

53．B 考查逻辑判断．根据文章前一段可知我们意识到他并不是想向我们兜售自己的书，而是给了我们一个改变生活和实现梦想的方法．说明我们认可了他的观点，所以我们购买了他的书和磁带等资源．故 B 正确．

54．A 考查动词辨析．根据上文可知 Kurt 和我谈论的是个人成长的话题，我和妻子在他的影响下承诺共同成长，一起进步；其他三项分别意为幸存、移动和聚集；故选 A．

55．D 考查形容词辨析．根据后句"While too many couples grow apart，we were growing together．"可知，我和妻子一起成长，他的资源对我们来说是很有作用的，我们做出的是一个明智的决定，而不是困难的，随意的，也不是坚定的（决定）；故选 D．

【点评】做完形填空题时要培养自己快速阅读的习惯，切不可在一些难懂的句式或者词语上以及个别的选项上耽误过多的时间，可通篇理解，掌握其大意，有针对性的研究题目的要求，对症下药，果断作出决定．最后再检查选择答案是否符合文意．

第三部分：阅读理解（共 4 小题；每小题 4 分，满分 30 分）请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑．

27．（4 分）e﹣learning：An Alternative Learning Opportunity

Day school Program

Secondary students across Toronto District School Board（TDSB） are invited to take one or two e﹣Learning courses on their day school timetable．Students will remain on the roll at their day school．

The on﹣line classroom provides an innovative，relevant and interactive Learning environment．The courses and on﹣line classroom are provided by the Ministry of Education

These on﹣line courses

are taught by TDSB secondary school teachers

are part of the TDSB Student's timetable；and

appear on the Student's report upon completion

Benefits of e﹣Learning

Include：

Access to courses that may not be available at his or her TDSB school

Using technology to peobide students with current information；and

assistance to solve timetable conflicts

Is e﹣Learning for You？

Students who are successful in on－line course are usually；

able to plan，organize time and complete assignments and activities

capable of woeking independently in a responsible and honest manner；and，

able to regularly use a computer or mobile device with internet access

Students need to spend at least as much time with their on－line course work as they would in a face－to－face classroom course

56．E－Learning courses are different from other TDSB courses in that D .

A．they are given by best TDSB teachers.

B．they are not on the day school timetable.

C．they are not included on students' reports.

D．they are an addition to TDSB courses.

57．What do students need to do before completing e－learning courses？ B

A．To learn information technology on－line.

B．To do their assignments independently.

C．To update their mobile devices regularly.

D．To talk face to face with their teachers.

【考点】O5：科教类阅读；P2：文中细节.

【分析】本文属于一篇广告类阅读短文．主要介绍了多伦多的电子学习课程的相关内容以及注意事项，需要完成的任务和优势等，现在网络学习已经成为人们自主学习的一个重要渠道.

【解答】56．D 细节理解题．根据"Benefits of e－Learning"部分中的内容"Access to courses that may not be available at his or her TDSB school"可知，D 项正确.

57．B 细节理解题．根据"Is e－Learning for You？"部分中"Students who are successful in on－line course are usually；capable of working independently in a responsible and honest manner"可知他们在完成电子课程之前要独立的完成自己的学业任务；故答案为 B.

【点评】对于广告类的阅读文章要认真读题干，根据题干的具体考查点直接到短文中去寻找相应的内容，许多题目可直接或间接得到答案，此类题目并不是特别难，所以学生对于此类题目千万不要畏惧，摸准规律再做题实际上是比较简单的.

28．（6 分）Chimps（黑猩猩） will cooperate in certain ways，like gathering in war parties to protect their territory．But beyond the minimum requirements as social beings，they have little instinct （本能） to help one another．Chimps in the wild seek food for themselves．Even chimp mothers regularly decline to share food with their children．Who are able from a young age to gather their own food.

In the laboratory，chimps don't naturally share food either．If a chimp is put in a cage where he can pull in one plate of food for himself or，with no great effort，a plate that also provides food for a neighbor to the next cage，he will pull at random－－－he just doesn't care whether his neighbor gets fed or not．Chimps are truly selfish.

Human children，on the other hand are extremely corporative．From the earliest ages，they decide to help others，to share information and to participate a achieving common goals．The psychologist Michael Tomasello has studied this

cooperativeness in a series of expensive with very young children．He finds that if babies aged 18 months see an unrelated adult with hands full trying to open a door，almost all will immediately try to help．

There are several reasons to believe that the urges to help，inform and share are not taught．but naturally possessed in young children．One is that these instincts appear at a very young age before most parents have started to train children to behave socially．Another is that the helping behaviors are not improved if the children are remanded．A third reason is that social intelligence．Develops in children before their general cognitive（认知的）skills，at least when compared with chimps．In tests conducted by Tomtasell，the children did no better than the chimps on the physical world tests，but were considerably better at understanding the social world．

The core of what children's minds have and chimps'don't in what Tomasello calls what．Part of this ability is that they can infer what others know or are thinking．But that，even very young children want to be part of a shared purpose．They actively seek to be part of a"we"，a group that intends to work toward a shared goal．

58．what can we learn from the experiment with chimps？ A

A Chimps seldom care about others'interests．

B．Chimps tend to provide food for their children．

C．Chimps like to take in their neighbors'food．

D．Chimps naturally share food with each other．

59．Michael Tomasello's tests on young children indicate that they A

A．have the instinct to help others．

B．know how to offer help to adults．

C．know the world better than chimps．

D．trust adults with their hands full

60．The passage is mainly about C

A．the helping behaviors of young children．

B．ways to train children's shared intentionality．

C．cooperation as a distinctive human nature．

D．the development of intelligence in children．

【考点】O5：科教类阅读；P1：内容归纳；P4：逻辑推理．

【分析】本文主要通过实验得出，黑猩猩生来就缺乏合作意识，他们天生就不会与他人分享食物，并且非常自私；与之相反的是人类从婴幼儿时期开始就有合作意识，有帮助他人并与他人分享的欲望．文章还从多方面的原因证明了合作意识是人类生来就有的本能．

【解答】答案：

58．A 主旨大意题 文中第二段主要讲述了在实验室里，黑猩猩也是生来就不会和他人分享食物，并且还非常的自私；A 黑猩猩很少关心他人的利益．B．黑猩猩往往会为他们的孩子提供食物．C．黑猩猩喜欢拿它邻居的食物．D．黑猩猩生来就互相分享食物；故选 A

59．A 主旨大意题 根据第三段的中心句"Human children，on the other hand are extremely corporative．另一方面．人类的孩子就非常具有合作意识"以及"He finds that if babies aged 18months see an worried adult with hands full

trying to open a door，almost all will immediately try to help．他发现如果 18 个月大的婴儿看到一个因双手满是东西为无法打开门而焦虑的成人时，几乎所有的婴儿都会立刻尝试着去帮忙．"可知，幼小的孩子们就有帮助别人的意识或本能；因此 Micheal Tomasello 对孩子们的测试表明：A．有帮助别人的本能．是正确的；本题容易错选 B．根据本段的主旨大意可知，不是"B．知道如何向成人提供帮助"，而是知道有意识地去帮助成人，所以 B 不正确；故选 A

60．C 主旨大意题 通读全文可知，本文通过将黑猩猩与婴幼儿的实验结果对比得出，合作是人类所特有的本性．故选 C

【点评】做本题时，首先需要通读全文，把握文章的主旨大意；其次，快速浏览后面的题目，并结合问题到文中相应的段落去寻找答案；另外，本文问题的设置旨在考查对全文或段落的主旨大意的概括上，因此在平时的阅读训练中，要学会找文章的中心段，或段落的中心句，并加以概括，从而提炼出文章或段落的主旨大意．

29．（8 分）El Nifio，a Spanish term for"the Christ child"，was named by South American fisherman who noticed that the global weather pattern，which happens every two to seven years，reduced the amount of fishes caught around Christmas．El Nifio sees warm water，collected over several years in the western Pacific，flow back eastwards when winds that normally blow westwards weaken，or sometimes the other way round．

The weather effects both good and bad，are felt in many places．Rich countries gain more from powerful Nifio，on balance，than they lose．A study found that a strong Nifio in 1997 helped American's economy grow by 15 billion，partly because of better agricultural harvest，farmers in the Midwest gained from extra rain．The total rise in agricultural in rich countries in growth than the fall in poor ones．

But in Indonesia extremely dry forests are in flames．A multi－year drought （干旱）in south－east Brazil is becoming worse．Though heavy rains brought about by El Nino may relieve the drought in California，they are likely to cause surface flooding and other disasters．

The most recent powerful Nino，in 1997－98，killed around 21，000 people and caused damage worth $36 billion around the globe．But such Ninos come with months of warning，and so much is known about how they happen that governments can prepare．According to the Overseas Development Institute （ODI），however，just 12% of disaster－relief funding in the past two decades has gone on reducing risks in advance，rather than recovery and rebuilding afterwards．This is despite evidence that a dollar spent on risk－reduction saves at least two on reconstruction．

Simple improvements to infrastructure （基础设施）can reduce the spread of disease．Better sewers （下水道）make it less likely that heavy rain is followed by an outbreak of the disease of bad stomach．Stronger bridges mean villages are less likely to be left without food and medicine after floods．According to a paper in 2011 by Mr Hsiang and co－authors，civil conflict is related to El Nino's harmful effects－and the poorer the country，the stronger the link．Though the relationship may not be causal，helping divided communities to prepare for disasters would at least reduce the risk that those disasters are followed by killing and wounding people．Since the poorest are least likely to make up for their losses from disasters linked to El Nino，reducing their losses needs to be the priority．

61．What can we learn about El Nino in Paragraph 1？ D

A．It is named after a South American fisherman．

B．It takes place almost every year all over the world．

C．It forces fishermen to stop catching fish around Christmas．

D．It sees the changes of water flow direction in the ocean．

62．What may El Ninos bring about to the countries affected？ C

A．Agricultural harvests in rich countries fall．

B．Droughts become more harmful than floods．

C．Rich countries'gains are greater than their losses．

D．Poor countries suffer less from droughts economically．

63．The data provided by ODI in Paragraph 4 suggest that A

A．more investment should go to risk reduction

B．governments of poor countries need more aid

C．victims of El Nino deserve more compensation

D．recovery and reconstruction should come first

64．What is the author's purpose in writing the passage？ D

A．To introduce El Nino and its origin．

B．To explain the consequences of El Nino．

C．To show ways of fighting against El Nino．

D．To urge people to prepare for El Nino．

【考点】O5：科教类阅读；P4：逻辑推理；P6：作者情感态度．

【分析】本文介绍了厄尔尼诺现象，并讲述了该现象给世界各国带来的影响．虽然富裕国家从厄尔尼诺现象中获得的远比他们失去的多，但它却给一些贫穷的国家带来了灾难，并使他们遭受了极大的损失；因此，呼吁人们要事先为厄尔尼诺做准备，要把减少人们的损失当作首要的任务．

【解答】答案：

61．D 细节理解题 根据第一段"El Nifio sees warm water，collected over several years in the western Pacific，…，or sometimes the other way round．当风通常向西，或有时则向相反的方向减弱时，厄尔尼诺就会看到在西太平洋聚集了多年的温水回流到东部"的内容可知，此处表达了它看到了海洋水流方向的变化；故选 D

62．C 细节理解题 该题的题干是：厄尔尼诺现象给各个国家可能带来的影响是什么？第二段中的"Rich countries gain more from powerful Nifio，on balance，than they lose 总的来说，富裕国家从强大的厄尔尼诺中获得的远比他们失去的多．"与 C．"Rich countries'gains are greater than their losses．富裕国家的收益大于他们的损失．"表达的意思相同；故选 C

63．A 推理判断题．该题的题干是：第四段中，由 ODI 提供的数据表明了什么？根据第四段"According to…（ODI），however，just 12% of disaster‐relief funding in the past two decades has gone on reducing risks in advance，rather than recovery and rebuilding afterwards．在过去的二十年中，只有 12%的救灾资金事先用于减少风险，而不是用于之后的恢复与重建"表达的意思可知，"A．more investment should go to risk reduction 更多的投资应该用于减少风险"符合文中的意思；故选 A．

64．D 主旨大意题．该题的题干是：作者的写作意图是什么？根据最后一句"Since the poorest are least likely to make up for their losses from disasters linked to El Nino，reducing their losses needs to be the priority．由于最贫穷的

人根本不可能从与厄尔尼诺相关的灾难中弥补他们的损失，因此首要的任务是减少他们的损失"，可知"D．To urge people to prepare for El Nino 呼吁人们为厄尔尼诺做准备"正是本文的主旨思想；故选 D．

【点评】在做阅读理解题时，首先需要快速的浏览全文，把握文章的主旨大意；其次要学会带着问题到文中相应的地方，通过细节阅读来寻找或概括答案；最后理清作者的写作思路也非常重要；总之，做此类题时，需要平时加大阅读量，掌握一些阅读技巧．

30．（12 分）Not so long ago，most people didn't know who Shelly Ann Francis Pryce was going to become．She was just an average high school athlete．There was every indication that she was just another American teenager without much of a future．However，one person wants to change this．Stephen Francis observed then eighteen－year－old Shelly Ann as a track meet and was convinced that he had seen the beginning of true greatness．Her time were not exactly impressive，but even so，he seemed there was something trying to get out，something the other coaches had overlooked when they had assessed her and found her lacking．He decided to offer Shelly Ann a place in his very strict training seasons．Their cooperation quickly produced results，and a few year later at Jamaica's Olympic games in early 2008，Shelly Ann，who at that time only ranked number 70 in the world，beat Jamaica's unchallenged queen of the sprint（短跑）．

"Where did she come from？"asked an astonished sprinting world，before concluding that she must be one of those one－hit wonders that spring up from time to time，only to disappear again without signs．But Shelly Ann was to prove that she was anything but a one－hit wonder．At the Beijing Olympic she swept away any doubts about her ability to perform consistently by becoming the first Jamaican woman ever to win the 100 meters Olympic gold．She did it again one year on at the World Championship in Briton，becoming world champion with a time of 10.73－－－the fourth record ever．

Shelly－Ann is a little woman with a big smile．She has a mental toughness that did not come about by chance．Her journey to becoming the fastest woman on earth has been anything but smooth and effortless．She grew up in one of Jamaica's toughest inner－city communities known as Waterhouse，where she lived in a one－room apartment，sleeping four in a bed with her mother and two brothers．Waterhouse，one of the poorest communities in Jamaica，is a really violent and overpopulated place．Several of Shelly－Ann's friends and family were caught up in the killings； one of her cousins was shot dead only a few streets away from where she lived．Sometimes her family didn't have enough to eat．She ran at the school championships barefooted because she couldn't afford shoes．Her mother Maxime，one of a family of fourteen，had been an athlete herself as a young girl but，like so many other girls in Waterhouse，had to stop after she had her first baby．Maxime's early entry in to the adult world with its responsibilities gave her the determination to ensure that her kids would not end up in Waterhouse's roundabout of poverty．One of the first things Maxime used to do with Shelly－Ann was taking her to the track，and she was ready to sacrifice everything．

It didn't take long for Shelly－Ann to realize that sports could be her way out of Waterhouse．On a summer evening in Beijing in 2008，all those long，hard hours of work and commitment finally bore fruit．The barefoot kid who just a few years previously had been living in poverty，surrounded by criminals and violence，had written a new chapter in the history of sports．

But Shelly－Ann's victory was far greater than that．The night she won Olympic gold in Beijing，the routine murders in Waterhouse and the drug wars in the neighbouring streets stopped．The dark cloud above one of the world's toughest

criminal neighbourhoods simply disappeared for a few days. "I have so much fire burning for my country，"Shelly said. She plans to start a foundation for homeless children and wants to build a community centre in Waterhouse. She hopes to inspire the Jamaicans to lay down their weapons. She intends to fight to make it a woman's as well as a man's world.

As Muhammad Al i puts it，"Champions aren't made in gyms. Champions are made from something they have deep inside them. A desire，a dream，a vision. "One of the things Shelly－Ann can be proud of is her understanding of this truth.

65. Why did Stephen Francis decide to coach Shelly－Ann? B

A. He had a strong desire to free her family from trouble.

B. He sensed a great potential in her despite her weaknesses.

C. She had big problems maintaining her performance.

D. She suffered a lot of defeats at the previous track meets.

66. What did the sprinting world think of Shelly－Ann before the 2008 Olympic Games? C

A. She would become a promising star.

B. She badly needed to set higher goals.

C. Her sprinting career would not last long.

D. Her talent for sprinting was known to all.

67. What made Maxime decide to train her daughter on the track? C

A. Her success and lessons in her career.

B. Her interest in Shelly－Ann's quick profit.

C. Her wish to get Shelly－Ann out of poverty.

D. Her early entrance into the sprinting world.

68. What can we infer from Shelly－Ann's statement underlined in Paragraph 5? B

A. She was highly rewarded for her efforts.

B. She was eager to do more for her country.

C. She became an athletic star in her country.

D. She was the envy of the whole community.

69. By mentioning Muhammad Ali's words，the author intends to tell us that. D

A. players should be highly inspired by coaches

B. great athletes need to concentrate on patience

C. hard work is necessary in one's achievements

D. motivation allows great athletes to be on the top

70. What is the best title for the passage? A

A. The Making of a Great Athlete

B. The Dream for Championship

C. The Key to High Performance

D．The Power of Full Responsibility．

【考点】O1：人物故事类；P1：内容归纳；P2：文中细节．

【分析】本文讲的是关于牙买加著名女飞人 Shelly－Ann 的故事－－介绍了其贫困的出身（母亲甚至因为想让她脱离贫困而打算带她去卧轨自杀），从不被人看好到成为奥运冠军，再到最后成为世界上跑的最快的女性．激励我们要想成功必须要经过艰苦的努力．

【解答】【答案】65．B 66．C 67．C 68．B 69．D 70．A

【解析】

65．B 推理判断题．由第一段 Her time were not exactly impressive，but even so，he seemed there was something trying to get out，something the other coaches had overlooked when they had assessed her and found her lacking．可知，是看到了其他教练没有看到的潜能．因此选项为 B．

66．C 推理判断题．由第二段的关键句 she must be one of those one－hit wonders that spring up from time to time，only to disappear again without signs．（她只是昙花一现中的其中一个，很快就会无声无息地消失．）可知选项为 C．

67．C 推理判断题．在第三段中可以找到．Maxime's early entry in to the adult world with its responsibilities gave her the determination to ensure that her kids would not end up in Waterhouse's roundabout of poverty．（Maxime 过早地踏入成人社会，责任心驱使她决定让自己的孩子免于贫穷），而由前文内容可知，他们当时非常贫困．因此可推知答案为 C．

68．B 深层理解题．由第五段的句子 She plans to start a foundation for homeless children and wants to build a community centre in Waterhouse．She hopes to inspire the Jamaicans to lay down their weapons．She intends to fight to make it a woman's as well as a man's world．可知她是想为自己的国家做更多的事情．因此答案为 B．

69．D 深层理解题．拳王阿里的话"Champions aren't made in gyms．Champions are made from something they have deep inside them．A desire，a dream，a vision．"表明求生的欲望促使冠军的诞生．因此答案为 D．

70．A 标题概括题．本文介绍了牙买加著名女飞人 Shelly－Ann 从不被人看好到成为奥运冠军，再到最后成为世界上跑的最快的女性．激励我们要想成功必须要经过艰苦的努力．故 A 项正确．BCD 三项的范围有点过大，与文章不贴切．

【点评】做本题时，首先需要通读全文，把握文章的主旨大意；其次，快速浏览后面的题目，并结合问题到文中相应的段落去寻找答案；另外，本文问题的设置旨在考查对全文或段落的主旨大意的概括上，因此在平时的阅读训练中，要学会找文章的中心段，或段落的中心句，并加以概括，从而提炼出文章或段落的主旨大意．

第四部分：任务型阅读（共 1 小题；每小题 10 分，满分 10 分）请阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意：请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

31．（10 分）An Extension of the Human Brain

Other people can help us compensate for our mental and emotional deficiencies （欠缺），much as a wooden leg can compensate for a physical deficiency．To be exact，other people can extend our intelligence and help us understand and adjust our emotions．When another person helps us in such ways，he or she is participating in what I've called a"social prosthetic （义肢的）system．"Such systems do not need to operate face－to－face，and it's clear to me that the Internet is expanding the range of my own social prosthetic systems．It's already a big bank of many minds．Even in its current state，the Internet has extended my memory and judgment．

Regarding memory：Once I look up something on the Internet，I don't need to keep all the details for future use－I know where to find that information again and can quickly and easily do so．More generally，the Internet functions as if it were my memory．This function of the Internet is particularly striking when I'm writing； I'm no longer comfortable writing if I'm not connected to the Internet．It's become natural to check facts as I write，taking a minute or two to dip into PubMed，Wikipedia，or other websites．

Regarding judgment：The Internet has made me smarter in matters small and large．For example，when I'm writing a textbook，it has become second nature to check a dozen definitions of a key term，which helps me dig into the core and understand its meaning．But more than that，I now regularly compare my views with those of many others．If I have a"new idea，"I now quickly look to see whether somebody else has already thought of it，or something similar－and I then compare what I think with what others have thought．This certainly makes my own views clearer．Moreover，I can find out whether my reactions to an event are reasonable enough by reading about those of others on the Internet．

These effects of the Internet have become even more striking since I've begun using a smartphone．I now regularly pull out my phone to check a fact，watch a video，read weibo．Such activities fill the spaces that used to be dead time（such as waiting for somebody to arrive for a lunch meeting）．

But that's the upside （好处）．The downside is that in those dead periods I often would let my thoughts flow and sometimes would have an unexpected insight or idea．Those opportunities are now fewer and farther between．

An Extension of the Human Brain	
A prosthetic nature	●The （71） Internet can help make up for our mental and emotional deficiencies as a wooden leg can compensate for a bodily deficiency． ●It（72） participates/joins in our daily events extending our intelligence，Comprehending our feelings，and expanding the range of social Activities．

Wonderful aspects Memory and judgment	●On the Internet，we could quickly and easily locate the details，and check facts，without（73）keeping them in mind.
	●The internet makes us smarter over（74）all/different/various kinds of things．It provides a dozen definitions of a key term for us to find the （75）heart/core of the matter. ●The Internet enables us to exchange ideas with many others to （76）check our claims，and to（77）judge our actions.
The （78）mixed/two sides of smartphones	●Smartphones make it easier and more （79）convenient to check reality，video clips，read uxibo.
	●Smartphones（80）reduce the possibility for new and insightful

	minds，and steal away our dead time．

【考点】O1：人物故事类；P1：内容归纳；P2：文中细节；PB：阅读填空．

【分析】文章讲述的是因特网对人们生活的巨大影响：利用网络，我们可以弥补精神或情感上的不足，可以延伸我们的智慧．网络就像充满各种思想的大仓库，扩展了我们的记忆和判断．比如：我们在网络上查东西，不需要记得细节也可以快速找到；网络还可以帮我们找到不同的观点，从而对某种事物作出更好的判断．因为网络，智能手机就可以做很多事：查信息，看视频，刷微博等等．如果说网络有什么缺点，也许是我们在玩手机的时候，没有了以前那些深度的思考！

【解答】71．答案：Internet 原词再现．根据第一段第四句 Such systems do not need to operate face﹣to﹣face，and it's clear to me that the Internet is expanding the range of my own social prosthetic systems．可知因特网可以拓宽社会义肢系统的范围，也就是说网络可以弥补我们精神和情感上的缺陷．

72．答案：participates/joins 同义句转换．根据第一段最后两句 It's already a big bank of many minds．Even in its current state，the Internet has extended my memory and judgment．可知动词短语"participate/join in"符合句意．

73．答案：keeping 词形转换．根据第二段第一句"Once I look up something on the Internet，I don't need to keep all the details…"可知动词短语"keep…in mind 记住"，在表格中放在介词 without 的后面，要使用动名词 keeping 的形式．

74．答案：all/different/various 句意转换．第三段第一句说 The Internet has made me smarter in matters small and large．可知在大大小小的事情上，网络都能让我们变得更聪明．

75．答案：heart/core 原词再现．第三段第二句话说 it has become second nature to check a dozen definitions of a key term，which helps me dig into the core and understand its meaning．可知网络可以让我们在网络上找到最核心的内容，从而我们可以知道事物的根本．

76．答案：check 同义词转换．根据第三段第四句"If I have a"new idea，"I now quickly look to see whether somebody else has already thought of it，or something similar﹣and I then compare what I think with what others have thought．"当我们有了新的观点以后，我们会上网检查核对别人是否已经有了同样的观点，并对自己的行动做出判断．表格中 check 与原文语义一致．

77．答案：judge 归纳总结．根据第三段最后一句"Moreover，I can find out whether my reactions to an event are reasonable enough by reading about those of others on the Internet．"而且在网络上阅读其他人的信息，让我判断我的行为是否合理，所以表格里使用动词 judge．

78．答案：mixed/two 归纳总结．在文章最后两段中既提到了智能手机的优点也提到了其缺点．所以这是智能手机的正反两方面内容，所以使用形容词"mixed/two"．

79．答案：convenient 同义句转换．根据第四段后两句 I now regularly pull out my phone to check a fact，watch a video，read weibo．Such activities fill the spaces that used to be dead time （such as waiting for somebody to arrive for a lunch meeting）．可知我们可以使用智能手机随时查信息，看视频，读微博，使用起来非常方便．所以使用形容词"convenient"．

80．答案：reduce 句意转换．根据文章最后两句"The downside is that in those dead periods I often would let my thoughts flow and sometimes would have an unexpected insight or idea．Those opportunities are now fewer and farther

between．"在过去那些"dead periods"时，我总会有一些灵光一现的神来之念，但是现在这些时间都被智能手机占用了．无疑就减少了这些神来之念的可能性．所以表格中使用"reduce the possibility".

【点评】任务型阅读是考查我们对语篇的理解能力．考查点在于解题时，不仅仅要读懂文章，还要对文章的内容能够加以复述和表达，这就要求能够应用语言．平时练习时，要多注意同意转述训练，同时还要练习对题干重点信息词的把握．

第五部分：书面表达（25 分）请阅读下面短文，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章、

32．（25 分）In recent years，internet voting has become increasing popular in China．People not only can use part－time votes themselves，but also urge others to vote for competition like the"most beautiful reaches"and the"Cutest Baby".

Li Ping，a high school student，is invited to vote in the"Best Police Officer"competition，organized by the local government to let the public have a better understanding of police officers'hardly work，Li Ping visits the website and reads all the stories．He is deeply moved by their glorious deeds．He is already thinking of becoming a policeman himself in the future．

Su Hua is invited by his uncle to vote for his cousin in the"Future Singer"competition．He has already received three similar invitations this week．His uncle tells him that if his cousin wins the competition，the family will win an overseas tour for free．Su Hua likes his cousin very much，but he finds other singers perform even better．To vote，or not to vote？This is a question that troubles him very much．

（写作内容）

1．用约 30 个单词写出上文概要；2．用约 120 个单词阐述你对网络投票的看法，并用 2－3 个理由或论据支撑你的理由．

（写作要求）

1．写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2．作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3．不必写标题．

【考点】R5：读写任务作文．

【分析】本文为读写任务类作文，时态以一般现在时为主，人称为第一人称为主，写作要点：1．用约 30 个单词写出上文概要；2．用约 120 个单词阐述你对网络投票的看法，并用 2－3 个理由或论据支撑你的理由．

重要词汇和短语：

on－line voting 网络投票

get sb involved in…涉及到…

be beneficial to sb 对…有利

dilemma 两难

in one's opinion 按…来看

inseparable 不可分的

in addiction 另外

make difference 对…有影响

regardless+n．除了…

work out 制定出

furthermore 进一步说，进而

instant feedback 及时的反馈

not because…but because…

hold a positive/negative attitude towards sth 对…持肯定/否定态度

高分句型：

句型一：

It makes no difference from ordinary voting events，in which①candidates go around to seek supports．

in which 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 ordingary voting events，in which 在从句中作状语，表方式．

句型二：

To be honest，voters sometimes feel annoyed，not because①they hate voting，but because①they are divided between emotion and fairness．

not because…but because…表示不是因为…，而是因为…

【解答】Possible version one：

On﹣line voting becomes increasingly popular，and many competitions get people involved in it．It is beneficial to some people，while it puts others into a dilemma over whether to vote or not．（材料概要，陈述现状）

In my opinion，on﹣line voting is an inseparable part of modern life and should be welcomed，since it is no more than a way to participate in public life．（个人观点，表示支持） It makes no difference from ordinary voting events，in which candidates go around to seek supports．【高分句型一】（理由一）In addition，the Internet makes surveying and voting easy and convenient，regardless of time and space．Furthermore，voting on the Internet makes instant feedback possible．（理由二）

To be honest，voters sometimes feel annoyed，not because they hate voting，but because they are divided between emotion and fairness．【高分句型二】Things will turn for the better if we can work out some participation rules for people to obey．Therefore，I hold a positive attitude towards on﹣line voting．（建议）

【点评】评分原则

1．本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分．

2．评分时，先根据文章内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分．

3．词数少于 80 和多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分．

4．评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性．

5．拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面．评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑．英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受．

6．如书写较差以至影响交际，将其分数降低一个档次．